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DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1911.

A CLEAR VOICE FROM ALABAMA.

There was a little flurry in the Governors' Conference at Spring Lake on Tuesday which some of the correspondents have been trying to magnify beyond its importance. The subject under consideration was the initiative and referendum, and the story is that Governor Emmet O'Neal, of Alabama, in the course of his remarks characterized them as belonging to the brood of insidious popular vagaries with which the country is infested, thanks to the so-called "progressive" leaders of these spectacular times. The complaint of the Alabamian is that the initiative, referendum and recall movement should be resisted because it "tends to weaken rather than strengthen Executive authority," strips the Governor of the power to veto any law initiated by the people and adopted by referendum. "If a law is in violation of the Constitution," said Governor O'Neal, "invades vested rights or destroys individual liberty, the only remedy can be found in the courts; and where the system of recall of judges prevails, overthrowing, as it does, the independence of the judiciary, the courts would degenerate into tribunals organized chiefly to register popular judgment on all legal questions."

Governor Wilson made answer to Governor O'Neal's speech, saying that he thought "the source of the law" is a fundamentally important thing, that some of the laws are bad laws and "bad for the reason that there is a suspicion as to their source," that "the people of the United States (which was speaking in a rather large way, it seems to us), want their Governors to be leaders in matters of legislation, because they have serious suspicion as to the source of legislation, and they have a serious distrust of their Legislatures," and that "there is nothing inconsistent between the strengthening of the powers of the Executive, and the direct power of the people." Which was saying a good deal for the Governors, to be sure, just as if we should say that the people are suspicious of the source of the laws and distrustful of their Legislatures when the laws are originated in the Legislatures, but would be entirely relieved of suspicion and filled with abiding trust if the Governors should lead in legislation. The people who elect both Governors and Legislatures, the latter to make the laws and the former to execute, could trust the Governors, but would be in deadly imminent peril from the Legislatures. The Schoolmaster seems to have slipped a c-a somewhere. Certainly "the strengthening of the powers of the Executive" would not be advisable in all cases, as, for example, in the case of the late Governor Comer, of Alabama; Hoke Smith, of Georgia; Walter R. Stubbs, of Kansas, and Cole L. Blease, of South Carolina.

After Governor Wilson had finished his exposition Governor O'Neal reiterated his objections to the new methods which it is proposed to introduce, and concluded with this declaration: "I would rather stand with Madison and Hamilton than to stand with some modern prophets and some of our Western statesmen." In the language of the Colonel, by for O'Neal! We are glad that there was at least one clear voice in the Conference of Governors for the old ways, for the integrity of our institutions, for the faith of the fathers. It was not the first time he has spoken on this subject. At the last annual Commencement of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute in June, Governor O'Neal said:

"This is not an occasion for any politics. This building has been consecrated by the lives of great and good men. But should we not look toward the fact that the fewest principles of our Republic is the Federal Government? All defining and limiting liberty through three coordinate powers?"

"Men have now begun to say that our Government is antiquated, to cry out that the men who founded it had no confidence in the people. To that I say no. All liberty has been regulated by law. You cannot create a pure Democratic Government without limit or control. No Government founded upon a majority rule without a written constitution has lasted more than a generation."

"Recall initiative and referendum, the direct election of Senators—why I shall not enter at this time into any discussion of these innovations, let me pause long enough to call your attention to the fact that these changes are radical intrusions upon the principles upon which our Government is founded."

Who is O'Neal? He is Governor of Alabama, a lawyer by profession and President of the Alabama State Bar Association since 1909. His Democracy is of the old-fashioned type. He was Presidential elector from his State in 1888, in 1892 and 1908; a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1904, a member of the Alabama Constitutional Convention from the State at Large in 1901, and from 1903 to 1907 United States District Attorney

for the Northern Alabama District by appointment of Grover Cleveland. He had the right, therefore, to speak for the Democracy of the South and country, and we are glad that he did speak with no uncertain sound to the Executive wisdom assembled at Spring Lake. Alabama is coming forward at a surprising and most gratifying rate in National politics. There is Underwood, who has made good in Congress, and now Governor O'Neal has spoken out like a man against the confusing of Democratic tongues and the wild suggestions of those who would experiment for political purposes with the well established institutions of this country.

SOUTH CAROLINA ON TRIAL.

Ira B. Jones, Chief Justice of South Carolina, has sent his resignation of his office, to take effect January 9 next, to Governor Blease, and has authorized the Lancaster News to state that "if Providence permits, I will certainly be a candidate in the primary next August for nomination as Governor." This means that there will be some very lively politics in the Palmetto State next year, that there is to be a fight and a fight to a finish between the sort of politics of which Governor Blease is the perfect fruit and the sort of politics for which the responsible people of the State stand.

It is hoped that there will be only these two entries for the race, so that the State may prove to a censorious world the true quality of its citizenship and be judged finally and justly by their determination of this contest. That there will be a contest no one need doubt for a minute. Blease will not abandon the field, and Jones, we are assured, will "be a difficult man to handle on the stump." Somebody ought to make the fight against Blease for the honor of the State, and Judge Jones, at the request of many Good Citizens and at the sacrifice of the highest judicial office in the State—"the crowning ambition of every lawyer," as Governor Blease has expressed it—will make it. His courage will excite the enthusiasm of his people; his sacrifice compel their support.

Judge Jones was born in Newberry County, of which county Blease is also a native. He was graduated from Erskine College in 1870, was admitted to the Bar three years later, was elected to the Legislature in 1890, was Speaker of the House of Representatives for three years, was Vice-President of the State Constitutional Convention in 1895, was elected Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court in 1896, and for the last three years has been Chief Justice of that Court. His present term would expire in 1914.

A sound lawyer, a just Judge, a strong man of the highest personal character, tenacious of his opinions and fearless in their expression, and clean in his living and thinking, we shall be deeply disappointed if the thinking and respectable people of the State without regard to factional differences do not flock to his standard and aid in the redemption of South Carolina from the shame of its present pitiful condition.

WAGES OR "WATER."

Last year the Boston and Maine Railroad showed a deficit of \$1,602,933 as compared with a surplus of \$783,069 at the close of the fiscal year in 1910. President Mellen's report shows an increase of \$1,457,309 in gross earnings and of \$140,728 in other income, but the operating expenses increased \$3,812,375 and other charges \$82,059, leaving a surplus after charges of only \$555,988. The dividends amounted to \$1,568,971, and had to be paid chiefly out of the surplus net earnings of previous years. In his report President Mellen says that the deficit and the consequent reduction of the dividend on the common stock to a 4 per cent. basis were caused by "concessions in wages made to labor employed by the road and by the further fact that the road has been operated for several years with such strict economy that there remained but little if any margin for further savings unless by such serious curtailment of service as would have brought upon the management severe public criticism."

This seems to be a reasonable explanation of the deficit, and we should accept it as satisfactory but for the disclosures of the Hartford Courant that under President Mellen's administration the capital stock of the Boston and Maine Railroad has been increased about \$175,000,000, which makes a considerable difference. How much of this is water and how much of it dry land, we have no means of knowing. The property has been greatly improved, doubtless—it is one of the best roads in the East, and the improvements which have been made required a very large amount of capital, but it is hardly possible that \$175,000,000 has been expended in betterments and extensions, and it may be that the concessions in wages to labor do not account altogether for the deficit of the last year.

We have great confidence in Mr. Mellen's ability as a railroad manager, he has earned a high place among the men of affairs in this country, but he could not be expected to carry more capital than the business of his road would justify.

AN HEROIC ENGINEER.

In the hall of fame of the heroes of peace the name of A. C. McCutcheon should be inscribed, thinks the Boston Globe—read with right. McCutcheon was the third engineer who lately risked his life that his already delayed steamship might not be further delayed. The scene of the act was the harbor at Halifax.

A turbine in trouble had to be cut out by going into its drum, where the temperature exceeded 175 degrees. This had to be done by closing two small iron doors or valves which let in

the steam. This done, the other engines could run and drive the big liner to her destination. There was a call for volunteers, and this is how the man responded:

"McCutcheon stripped for his task and entered the manhole. It was a distance of about twenty-five feet from the manhole to the first of the doors or valves to be closed. Slowly the third engineer worked his way along in the stifling air. He was about five minutes, and then he was dragged out exhausted. The doctor worked over him for some time, paying careful attention to his heart action. It was over a quarter of an hour before the engineer made his second attempt. At the end of five minutes he was hauled out again, and again the doctor went to work over him. Four times he descended into the hot hole about the turbine, and when he was revived after his fourth excursion he reported to the chief engineer that the valves were closed."

That was true heroism. It may go unrecorded, but McCutcheon ought to have a heavy gold medal for that stout deed.

SUPPOSE.

The New York Evening Post has made a really very alarming suggestion—"Capital can strike as well as Labor." Never thought of it exactly in that way; but suppose it should, suppose it should conclude to "take a day off," to lie idle rather than "be risked" in undertakings that might be brought to the ground by arbitrary action on the part of organized labor; what a difference that would make in the general business condition of the country? As The Evening Post says: "Special privilege and tyrannical methods are just as hateful in laboring men as in any other class." It may be added, with propriety, we think, in view of the advanced legislation of the period, that "tyrannical methods" are not by any means confined to organized labor, but are also employed by political combinations to the distress of industrial activities. "Capital can strike as well as Labor!" This is a subject the Governors at Spring Lake might discuss with great advantage to the country.

"CAPRICE."

In his speech to the Governors on Tuesday, Governor O'Neal, of Alabama, spoke of "the caprice of the majority," and when he got up to reply Governor Wilson protested that while he had known of instances of the caprice of the mob; "but I have never known of any instance where the vote of the populace was spoken of as a caprice." O, shucks! O, piffle! O, piffle! How many foolish things are said in the name of the People, who, some persons seem to think, can be fooled all the time.

There's nothing the matter with "caprice." It is a good word and means simply a sudden change of opinion or humor, without apparent or adequate motive; the habit of acting according to varying impulses, as, for example, when millions of men in this country voted a few years ago for the free and independent coinage of silver at 16 to 1; or, as in the days of the French Revolution, when millions of people joined in all the excesses encouraged by their leaders.

But Governor O'Neal explained that when he spoke of the caprice of the majority he "was speaking of the recall of Judges," and "when you establish an arbitrary recall of Judges," he declared, "you have instituted mob law in this country."

NO NATIONAL ANTHEM.

M. G. Harford, who refers to himself as a member of the "Star Spangled Banner Association," has written a letter to the New York Herald in which he protests at placing "The Star Spangled Banner" at the beginning of the New York park concerts, and "America" at the end. Holding that the conclusion of the programme is the position of honor and making the claim that "The Star Spangled Banner" is our national anthem, Mr. Harford demands that the concerts shall be closed with it instead of "America," or, as he calls it, "God Save the King." He makes the point that since "America" is played but not sung, it is not Dr. Smith's words that are given to the people, but merely the British "God Save the King" tune. "Musical America" says this contention is ridiculous, as bearing on the present case, in view of the fact that the tune of "The Star Spangled Banner" is just as British as "God Save the King," of which fact Mr. Harford seems to be ignorant. As a drinking song, "To Anacreon in Heaven," the tune of "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung in England in the latter part of the eighteenth century. It was probably composed by an Englishman, John Stafford Smith, which almost makes it clear that the two chief American patriotic airs were both written by Smiths. Mr. Harford also seems to be ignorant of the fact that the tune of "God Save the King" had continental antecedents.

"What this country wants," says "Musical America," "is a national anthem or song which shall be wholly its own." So long as America uses any foreign tune there will be opposition to it, as our accepted national anthem, on the part of a great number of Americans. Even when a nation is ready, as America now is, to accept songs from its own writers, there are difficulties in the way of getting a home-made national anthem, or even recognizing one when got. On this point, our musical contemporary has to say:

"Writing a national anthem is one thing, and having it become known and accepted by a nation is quite another. The mere creating of such a song has little to do with national fame. An existing song, destined for national fame, may lie dormant for years, awaiting the brilliant or impassioned occasion when it shall be launched into the world, publicly and popularly. 'The Star Spangled Banner,' it appears, made its way very slowly for

years, until it was lifted aloft on the passions of the Civil War. In times of comparative national quietude, the cool spirit of the people makes it impossible for any song to 'spread like wildfire.' It is apt to be a far cry from the writing of a song to its spreading in such a manner. If a song destined to become America's national hymn, should be put before the people to-day, there is absolutely no reason to think that it would be recognized as such. Let some national crisis appear, however, the passions of which are expressed by this same song (and which were already anticipated by the seer who wrote it) and nothing could stop its course, whether it was written yesterday or fifty years ago."

It is apparent, therefore, that the problem of a national anthem for this country is not so much a problem of getting a suitable one written and composed, as of making an occasion which will draw one out of its place of concealment.

CONVICTS ON THE ROADS.

In Georgia there is a law which allows a county to obtain a number of convicts from the penitentiary to build roads, the county agreeing to pay expenses for food, clothing, etc., and return the convicts safely to the pen when the work is over. It is said that 111 of the 135 counties in the State have used convicts on their roads, and, as a result, there has been great road improvement in that State.

The customary objection to prison labor could not be advanced against this plan, because it is probable the work would not be done in any other way, and besides, good roads are such a general blessing that objection would not be worth much. Georgia is pleased with the new law and especially with the fact that good roads are being built everywhere. The farmers are rejoicing, for they are thus able to get their products to market, and the consumers are likewise joyous, for they are getting the products at lower prices.

PREACHERS' SONS.

An Ashland correspondent wishes to know whether it is true, as a general rule, that ministers' sons are "bad boys." That query voices a popular notion which is wholly erroneous. There have been many wicked sons of clergymen, but the offspring of such men are no worse than the sons of lawyers, carpenters, doctors, farmers or other men in the ordinary occupations of life. If anything, the preacher's son is, on the average, a little better than anybody else's lad.

Let us look over the records, hurriedly. Of the poets, Coleridge, Cowper, Thomson, Young, Montgomery, Heber, Lowell, Tennyson and Holmes were ministers' sons. Of the philosophers, Dugald, Stewart, Cudworth, Reid, Brown, Bentham, Abercrombie owed filial devotion to those who were the black cloth. So did the following men of letters: Macaulay, Lockhart, Swift, Sterne, Hazlitt, Thackeray, H. M. Field, Emerson, Parkman and Matthew Arnold. In architecture, there was Sir Christopher Wren; in art, Sir Joshua Reynolds; in science and scholarship, Agassiz, Enler, Berzelius, Albrecht, Erieck, S. F. B. Morse, Cyrus Field and Timothy Dwight—all ministers' sons. So were the historians, Hallam, Bancroft, Hobbes, Gismond, In theology, following the paternal beat, were Jonathan Edwards, Archbishop Whately, the Beechers, Wesley, Spurgeons and Dean Stanley. Presidents Cleveland and Arthur were the sons of preachers, as were Henry Clay, Edward Everett, Peter Stuyvesant, Senator Gallinger and United States Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes.

James Walter Kelly, of Peizer, S. C., applied to Governor Blease for appointment as notary public. His application was signed by the Hon. George W. Sullivan, Senator from Anderson county. The Governor wrote to the Senator saying: "Unless you can personally certify that Mr. Kelly is a friend of mine I cannot and will not commission him; and, in this, I wish you would make a thorough examination so as to make no mistake when you give him your certificate."

We do not know what the Senator said to the Governor; but a good many things are being said by the people generally about the Governor. He is a candidate for re-election. The "friends" he has appointed to office and the men he has released from prison can be depended upon, we suppose, to carry him through.

Speaking of the fact that Governor Harmon would be able to save the country \$200,000,000 the year if he should be elected President, the Chicago Tribune discovers its hand by saying "Sic," which being freely interpreted, means that the Tribune is getting ready to imitate the example of the creature which went back to its wallowing in the mire; that is to say, to support the regular Republican ticket, right or wrong, sink or swim, survive or perish. One of the strictest of tariff reformers in off-years, our contemporary can always be depended upon in campaign years to work with the common enemy.

Does marriage pay? It does—some times and some people. The Rev. A. Gordon Bakewell, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, in New Orleans for twenty-seven years, has received \$56,000 in wedding fees. He was not very well paid, however, as his average fee has only been \$5. During his pastorate he has performed 10,036 marriage ceremonies. If he had been paid at the Jack Astor rate he would have been a multi-millionaire.

Three thousand people attended recently the legal hanging of a negro in Mississippi, and made a holiday occasion of it. The Montgomery Advertiser does not think it strange that three thousand people should have been there, but "can't understand how

the negro came to be executed legally." "A hit, a hit, a very palpable hit."

Brother Moseley, of the Danville Methodist, shows in his excellent journal for September that he knows how to defend himself against unjust criticism.

The Hartford Courant quotes with hearty approval the opinion of the Bridgeport Standard that President Taft "has the confidence of the people." That's so; but the trouble is with Mr. Taft's party and not with Mr. Taft, and he will be judged by the company he keeps. Now, if he were only a Democrat, and would do like a Democrat, his situation would be altogether different.

Mr. William H. Turpin makes the very good point that if husbands would give their wives the money they waste in eating saloons, barrooms and places of amusement, husbands would have little cause to complain of what they get to eat at home. If men were not so trifling, both men and women would be happier. Isn't it queer how much they keep for themselves and how little they give to their wives, and "it is wonderful as Mr. Turpin says, 'what an excellent meal they (the wives) get up with the little money they have and the high prices of all entables.'"

Now that the election in Maine is over, the Richmond people who have been in that part of the country can return home well satisfied with the way they voted.

Why should the Orange Observer care anything about the cost of living, when the cost of onions is so little? Every morning the Observer has onions and milk as a quasi-cereal, every day for dinner the Observer has onions saturated with boiled custard, and for supper onion waffles with molasses.

A rich man in Atlanta bought three coffins at a sale not long ago when coffins were marked down to cost. He saw a bargain and bought a nice coffin for himself and then he thought of his parents and bought two more. No wonder he is rich.

Voice of the People

Virginia: First in Everything. To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Here lies the remains of Starling Green, who fired the first cannon at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered to General Washington. You claim that this inscription is on a monument in an old graveyard in Cambridge, N. C. The News and Observer then goes on to say: "In addition now to the claim that North Carolina makes of being 'first at the earliest to the front at Gettysburg and last at Appomattox,' we can also add: 'First at Yorktown.'"

Good! If North Carolina claims to be first at Yorktown because a North Carolinian fired the first cannon in that battle, will she not admit that Virginia was first at Bethel when it is known of all men that the shot from the Parrott gun that won the day for Major Carter, now living in Richmond, was the first shot fired at Bethel?

What is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander. Hurrah for Old Virginia!

The first man to give his life for the cause was the man who was shot on the top of the post-office building at Alexandria. I am informed, because he lowered the United States flag that had been unfurled by Union soldiers. The next was Captain John Quincy Marr, who died in 1861, at Fairfax Courthouse, whose uniform is now in the Confederate States Museum in your city, where I saw it a few days ago with a bullet hole in the breast.

The third killed was Henry Wyatt, the Virginian, born on Venable Street, in your city, and to whom the North Carolinians will erect a monument this fall.

Hurrah and again hurrah! First at Alexandria; First at Fairfax Courthouse; First at Bethel; First at Yorktown—first in peace, and first in the hearts of her countrymen. BRISCOE R. BOULDER, Greensboro, N. C., September 11.

Hard on the Husbands.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—One reason given by an article in The Times-Dispatch, why there are so many divorces nowadays is that they are such poor cooks, their husbands have to resort to eating saloons, barrooms and places of questionable amusement, or words to that effect. Now, if those same husbands would hand the same money to their wives to use to the best of their ability, and sometimes it is wonderful what excellent meal they get up with the little money they have, and the high price of all entables. Then, too, if their husbands were as polite and attentive to and as agreeable in making themselves agreeable in their homes to those they promised to love and cherish as they did when they were "wooing," things would be different, homes happier, food better and divorces fewer.

Try it for one year. Your wife will be doubly dear; Your wife and boy and girl; The best company in the world; Food will be alright; Just suit your appetite; Morning, noon and night. WM. H. TURPIN.

Soiled Shoes at the Academy.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Will you kindly oblige one of your subscribers by calling the attention of the public to the nuisance prevailing at the Academy, occasioned by the rudeness of some of those attending the performance? On several different occasions I have known of ladies' dresses being spoiled by the soiled shoes of those occupying the seats immediately behind them. It is a big mistake to construct the chairs at the Academy so that this nuisance is possible.

No doubt do a great deal to prevent this nuisance, and if you take the trouble to make inquiry the writer feels sure you will find many who have suffered similarly. It is a nuisance which not only disgraces the clothes of the person annoyed in this way, but destroys the pleasure which the performance must otherwise give.

L. MEAGHER.

Daily Queries and Answers

Construction of Laws.

Would like for you to answer three questions for me. A State law is passed that is ambiguous, or at least there is doubt as to its real meaning. As one of the State or any one of its counties would know what this law referred to, actually means, stating him and how he shall act under it. Hence:

1. Cannot any citizen be informed as to what a law is without indictment, having to go through the courts to find out? What was really the intent of the law?
2. To whom should he apply for the correct construction?
3. Is it obligatory or the duty of any one in public office in county or State to render to citizens of that county or State the exact meaning of any doubtful law when asked to do so?

SAMUEL H. DAWSON.

Parker's Battery.

In your issue of August 24 last appears the following request for information:

Please let me know if any of the men that belonged to Major William W. Parker's Battery, of Confederate Army, are still alive, and how I can get in communication with them.—Mrs. W. B. Jenkins.

Kindly permit me to say that Captain J. Thompson Brown, of J. Thompson Brown & Co., real estate agents, in this city; D. J. Brown, Jr., a small number of others, including a small writer, were members of this battery.

W. McK. EVANS.

Mutual Building.

N. S. McKinney, of the City Home,

NO PROVISION IN LAW FOR DIVORCE DEGREE

BY LA MARQUESE DE FONTENAY.

Italy is one of the countries of Europe where the law makes no provision for the dissolution of the marriage tie by means of divorce. The courts at Rome have, however, for the first time in the history of Italian jurisprudence, just granted a decree that is something very much akin to a divorce, although it is described as merely an annulment. The petitioner in the case is a Count Pasolini, who on April 15, 1907, married an American lady, a Mrs. Montague. When the parties presented themselves before the municipal functionaries at Rome, who alone have the right to tie the marital knot according to the law of the land, Mrs. Montague produced a certificate, granted by the United States Consul, in which it was intimated that there was no legal obstacle to her marriage.

Not long after the wedding the countess left her husband and the general city, and has never communicated her whereabouts to the count or held any intercourse with him since. The Italian courts have now granted a decree dissolving the marriage, on the ground that Mrs. Montague failed to produce a proper certificate of her capacity to contract a marriage, and the certificate of the consul being in the eyes of the tribunal, of no legal value.

At the same time, the court expressed the opinion that marriage is a purely civil contract, and that as such it can be annulled by Italian civil tribunals, just in the same way as any other civil contract, either on the ground that one or the other of the parties has failed to comply with the terms of the contract, or that they were legally disqualified at the outset, for one reason or another, from entering into the agreement. Since the American ex-Consul, Pasolini, failed to put in any defence, and the judgment has gone by default, there will be no appeal, and the decision will stand.

It is a decision which is far-reaching in its effects, and which will render entirely superfluous the penalty of enacting a divorce law in Italy since every cause for which divorce is granted in other countries can be included under the heading of "violation of the civil contract" which man and wife agree to in Italy when they wed. There are quite a number of American women who have been married in Italy, and in view of this new interpretation of the Italian law, to get rid of matrimonial fetters that have become onerous; while it will also lead some Italians who have been merely separated from the American heiresses whom they married to make new pecuniary demands under the penalty of having the marriage annulled by the Italian courts, and being thereby deprived of any further use of the titles, and perhaps historic names, so dearly purchased.

Countess Pasolini, of course, by virtue of a decree obtained by the count at Rome, forfeits his noble titles and becomes once more Mrs. Montague.

Count Gleichen, who spent a number of years at Washington as military attaché to the British Embassy, and who made many friends in this country, has just been promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and given a command at Aldershot. Besides being the godson of the late King Edward and one of his equerries—as he is also of George V.—he is a cousin of both monarchs. For his father, the late Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, who was Prince Victor's uncle, was a member of the British navy, and distinguished himself in the Crimean War, was a favorite nephew of Queen Victoria, being a son of her half-sister, Princess Feodora of Leiningen. General Count Victor Gleichen is married to the Hon. Sylvia Edwards, who was maid of honor of Queen Alexandra. She spent some six years of her early girlhood at Washington, where her father, the Hon. Henry Edwards, brother of the fourth Lord Kensington, was secretary of the British Legation from 1877 to 1892.

Lord Farquhar, who in recent years has made a point of holding aloof from politics, owing to his intimate connection with the reigning family and with the royal household, of which he still forms part as lord in waiting to the King, has just accepted the office of treasurer of the Unionist party. This has created surprise, since Lord Farquhar, who is in the neighborhood of seventy, intimated that it was a wish for greater leisure, and for a relief from every kind of work, that led him to resign his mastership of the royal household some years ago. Lord Farquhar's acceptance of the treasurer's office of the party has given new courage to its members, and is regarded as indicating a reorganization of the council controlling their destinies.

member of the battery, gives us similar information.

What is the difference between an internal combustion motor and an explosion motor? Please explain the Otto cycle. HIGH SCHOOL.

Engines in which the fuel—which must be gaseous or liquid—is burned in the cylinders instead of under a boiler are said to be of the "internal combustion" type. In some of these a mixture of air with inflammable gas—such as the hydrogen and carbon monoxide of coal gas—is exploded, forcing the piston out, but in others the same effect is produced by the expansion of quiet combustion. In oil engines a vaporizer converts the oil into gas which is then used in the same way as coal gas or the chemical producer gas. In the Otto gas engine, the first to make successful use of internal combustion, a "cycle" consists of the four strokes, two in and two out, which the piston makes in the flywheel. These four strokes are: First, The charging stroke, drawing in a supply of the gas and air mixture; second, the compression stroke, giving a compression of the mixture that greatly increases the force of the explosion; third, the explosion stroke, which gives impetus to the flywheel; and fourth, the exhaust stroke, freeing the cylinder from burnt gases. To ignite the explosive mixture at the right moment, an electric "spark" or hot tube is usually employed. A recent large oil engine, the Diesel, uses neither vaporizer nor ignition device, but the air drawn in at the charging stroke is heated to 1,000 degrees per square inch at the next stroke, and this heat causes the burning of the oil-jet forced in during the third stroke.

NO PROVISION IN LAW FOR DIVORCE DEGREE

He is an extremely able man. Fifth son of Sir Walter Townsend Farquhar, member of Parliament for Hartford, he may be said to have founded his fortune, which he made by means of banking with the Duke of Devonshire and his partner.

His close association with the then Earl of Devonshire won for him the intimate friendship of the latter's only son, the then Prince of Wales, when Lord Farquhar married King Edward's eldest daughter, being promoted from an earldom to a dukedom on his wedding day. It was Horace Farquhar who created a baronet in 1892, and a peer of the realm in 1894, married Emily, Lady Scott, thus becoming the Duke of Devonshire. He succeeded to the throne, was invited to undertake the complete reorganization of the royal household, and with his usual skill, energy and without any necessary friction, doing away with the abuses and extravagances, and incidentally establishing the King's private fortune on a sound business basis. I understand that throughout the greater part of the last ten years he has been the business associate of Sir Ernest Cassel, and at any rate he is exceedingly conversant with the business world in English society, as well as in the business world.

Portugal's new President, Dr. Arriaga, curiously enough, bears the same Christian name as his country's last King, namely, Manuel, and is so perfect in his knowledge of English, especially of English literature, that he spent several years as professor of English to the late King Carlos, and of the latter's brother, Dom Alfonso Duke of Oporto. Arriaga has a strong strain of English blood in his veins, and, unless I am much mistaken, his mother was an Englishwoman of the name of Miss Street. He is some seventeen years of age, a very handsome and stately looking man of commandingly tall stature, bushy snow-white hair, and heavy white mustache and imperial. He will receive a salary of \$20,000 a year, plus a pension of \$10,000, and an allowance for entertaining, etc. He will continue to live in his private house, the executive mansion of the republic—the Lisbon White House, which is the Palace of Belem, is only to be used for official ceremonies and functions. President Arriaga is a scion of a family of the old Portuguese aristocracy, which for several centuries flourished in the Azores. He earned his living for many years as one of the chief professors of the faculty of the University of Coimbra.

Meanwhile the Duke of Oporto, who is spending a few weeks at Aix, and who having received nothing under the will of his mother, the late Queen Pia, is in very straitened circumstances, has been obliged to dismiss his household. His members are being compelled to resort to all sorts of queer trades as a means of livelihood. The Queen's principal chamberlain, the Marquis Supplveda, having been glad to receive employment in the administration of the San Carlo Theatre and Opera House at Naples. If nothing has been done for the Duke by Queen Marie Amelie, by Dom Manuel, by Queen Marguerite, and the other members of the reigning house of Italy, it is because of the frustration that prevails against them on the part of these relatives at Queen Pia, in connection with their action in refusing admittance of the clergy to her deathbed, until it was too late. (Copyright, 1911, by the Brentwood Company.)



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